METAL SPANISH TILE and SHINGLES

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
·CINCINNATI·OHIO·U·S·A·

Metal Spanish Tile
and
Metal Shingles

Catalog No. 72

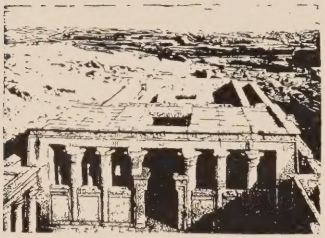
SECOND EDITION

The Edwards Manufacturing Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.
DALLAS, TEXAS - NEW YORK

Metal Spanish Tile

TILE for roofing purposes dates back to the very earliest times, even to the Egyptians and Assyrians. These early efforts towards an ornamental and useful roofing, however, were simply huge slabs of limestone quarried from the Armenian mountains. But crude as they were, they were used on some of the most notable structures of the ancient world—the Temple of Edfu in Egypt, where the stone roofing slabs are still in use, and the palace of the Assyrian King Sargon, at Khorsabad, near ancient Nineveh, a structure of more than 200 rooms. This palace was surrounded with a cornice of copper and the beautiful columns were made of wood, protected with bronze and some of them with solid plates of gold.

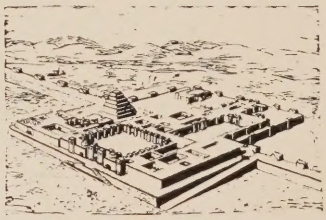
Later on we find the Greeks likewise using tile—marble slabs much lighter and thinner than the stone of the Assyrians. Up to this time the tiles were flat. To improve the joints and



THE TEMPLE OF EDFU

make them water-proof, the Greeks put a flange on the side, the first step toward the side lock and ornamental roll we find in use today. Such was the roof used on the Parthenon, Thesium and the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, one of the seven wonders of the old world. It was a tile of this kind, too, which Ben Hur accidentally knocked off the parapet of his roof, killing the Roman soldier in the street below.

But coming to the Romans we find still further improvement. Marble and stone were too heavy to work. It was they who gave us the first metal tiles, casting them from bronze. Occasionally they gilded them so that they might glisten in the bright Italian sunlight.



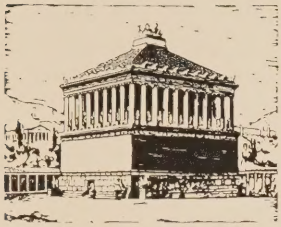
PALACE OF KING SARGON

A further step toward today was to curve the tiles, laying the first course with the roll down and covering the joints with tiles laid roll up. The roof on the circular temple of Vesta was of this kind, but made from Syracusan Bronze, an alloy of great reputation among the Romans. At one time, one of the Popes took tiles of this kind from several of the temples and covered the Basilica of St. Peter with them. From the tenth century on, lead and copper tiles of similar construction were used a great deal, particularly on the domes of Moscow and the churches in Belgium and Germany.

THE PARTHENON

We now come to the use of tile most like our own—the burnt clay tile of the Moors. Many of the wonderful structures built during the time of Moorish Conquest of Spain were roofed with them, giving a charm and picturesqueness impossible to be gained in any other way. A most notable example is that of the castle of the Moorish Kings at Granada, the Alhambra. The shape of these tiles, however, differed from those of the Romans in that they were "S" shaped, much as clay tiles today.

THESIUM



MAUSOLEUM OF HALICARNASSUS

Following the expulsion of the Moors in the fifteenth century, the Spaniards were quick to appreciate the artistic and practical features of these tiles, and used them to such an extent that they later became known as Spanish Tiles. These tiles, made of burnt clay, were used by all the nations of the world without change or improvement until very recent years. They made a most beautiful roof, and while they had a great many drawbacks, being extremely heavy, easily broken, and hard to keep water-tight, they were superior to any of the other roofs known.

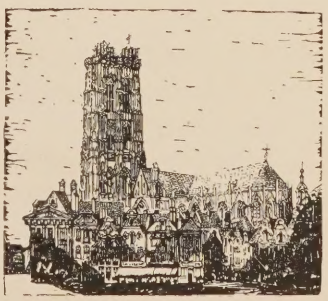
Now we come to our own age and day. It remained for the "Sheet Metal People" to solve the problem for good, to make a Spanish Tile that retained all the beauty and massiveness of the old clay tile and that at the same time overcame its many disadvantages. The result is Edwards Interlocking Spanish Tile from sheet metal.

TEMPLE OF VESTA

Stamped from metal—copper, Edwards Copper Bearing Galvanized Steel, galvanized Tight-cote steel, tin plate and pure sheet zinc—the cost, except in the case of pure copper, is considerably less than that of clay tile, and little more than that of wood or composition shingles. With the patented construction of the interlocking feature you have perfect protection against the elements, extreme ease of application, and allowance for expansion and contraction. Light in weight, weighing even less than wood shingles, it does not require heavy roof framing. And due to the free passage of air between the tile itself and the roof framing, it is cool in summer and warm in winter. Likewise, being non-porous it does not absorb moisture like wood shingles, clay tiles or other roofs.

BASILICA OF ST. PETER

In a word, enjoying all these other advantages, you have in Edwards Interlocking Spanish Tile a roof that retains all of the



MAILINES CATHEDRAL

distinctiveness, beauty and massiveness of the original Spanish Tiles of the Moorish Kings. Of two houses, side by side, one with clay tile, the other with this modern tile, it would be impossible to detect any difference in appearance, except on very close examination.

And Now, a Word about Edwards

THE KREMLIN

With that desire that beats within the heart of most Americans for their own home, architecturally perfect and beautifully appointed it is only natural that the development of Spanish Tiles and Shingles from metal should reach their highest development in the United States. The part played by the Edwards Manufacturing Company in this growth is at once distinctive and unique. Owning its own steel mills, rolling its own sheets, and doing its own stamping, in a word, fabricating the product from the raw material to the finished form, this company had pioneered in the development of Spanish Tile from metal. It has assisted in the production of the most practical machinery, patented its interlocking device, and created its own designs. Today it is the leading manufacturer of sheet metal building material in the world.

THE ALHAMBRA

This distinction is not without advantage to you. It assures a more complete and perfect service, greater satisfaction in a wider choice of designs, and because of larger production facilities, lower cost.

Working in all the ductile metals, The Edwards Manufacturing Company is in a position to furnish you with Spanish Tiles and Shingles in:

1. Copper—the material everlasting which improves with age and colors itself with time. This is by far the most expensive, but will last for hundreds of years. It is economically used on office buildings, hotels, apartments, institutions, churches and other buildings of a similar permanence.

2. Pure Sheet Zinc—second only to Copper for durability and long time economy.

3. Edwards Copper Bearing Galvanized Steel—a special galvanized metal containing a small copper content which greatly increases its resistance to rust and corrosion.

4. Edwards Galvanized Tight-cote—a high-grade steel sheeting with a special application of zinc and lead spelter. It is more ductile than ordinary galvanized steel.

5. Tin Plate—a long lasting material which can be painted immediately and which will not chip or peel.

It must not be inferred that some of these materials are inferior to others. There is need for all of them—a place where each one is best and any other only second best. For instance on a church, like the Italian Church in Paterson, New Jersey, shown on page 14, one would want to use nothing but copper. The idea is that there should be a material for every need and to conform to the limitations of any budget.

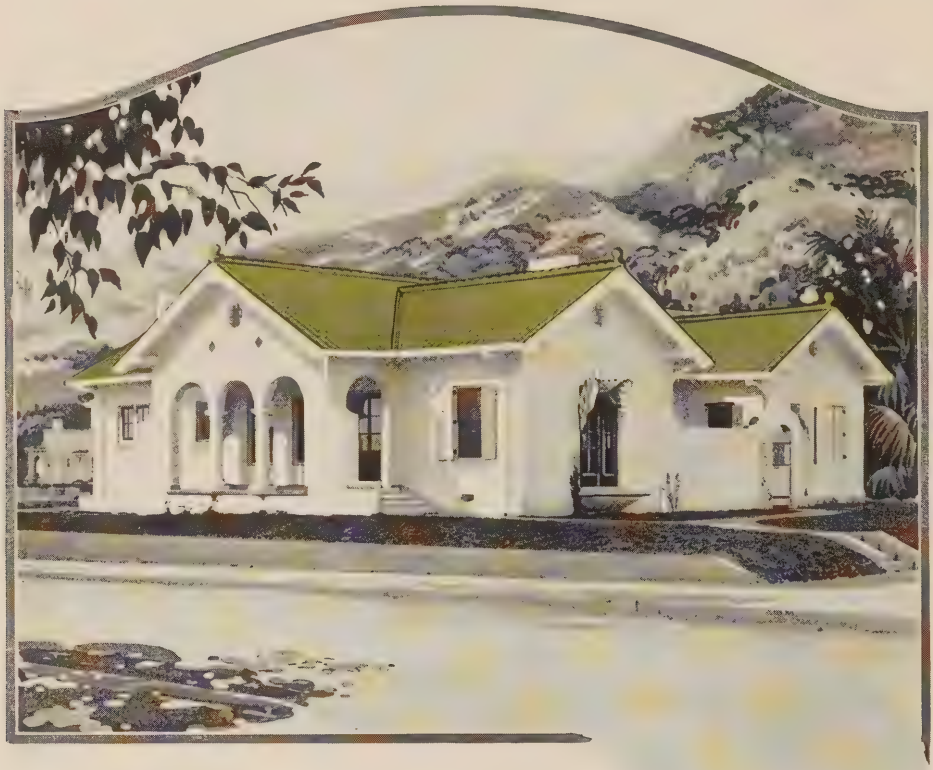
Because of the marvelous manufacturing facilities and the immensity of our business, you are assured in ordering Edwards Spanish Tile and Shingles a most responsive service. Thousands of squares are constantly carried in stock. Nine out of ten orders are shipped within twenty-four hours of receipt.

Moreover, situated as we are, at one of the strategic shipping points in the country, you are certain of the quickest freight service. You will never be delayed waiting for the roof to come. To give adequate service to the great Southwest, we carry on hand immense stocks at Dallas, Texas.

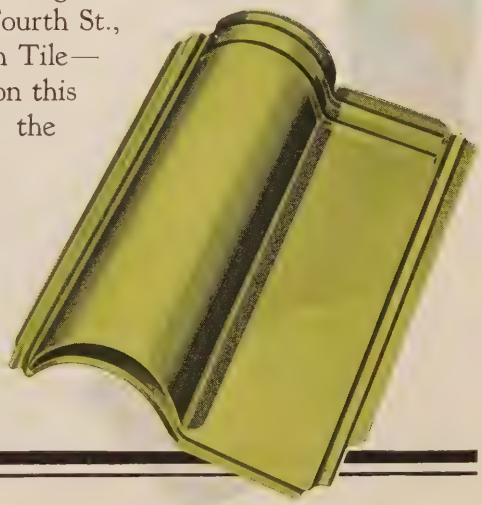
In the following pages are shown a few of the typical installations of Edwards Interlocking Spanish Tiles and Shingles. These were taken more or less at random from thousands in all sections of the country, as well as in all sections of the world, and subject to every conceivable atmospheric and climatic condition. In every instance, this perfect roof is giving service and satisfaction. It is the ideal roof to put on your home.

FLORIDA, Land of Sunshine and Flowers. A splendid example of Spanish architecture in the New World. The elaborate, ornamental Moorish gable and the massive tile roof on the Methodist Episcopal Church at Winterpark, catches the eye at once. This church was built before the boom and all materials were carefully selected. It is a striking feature in the "Beauty Spot of America." The red tiles add the finishing touch and blends perfectly with the light stucco exterior.

TEXAS, our vast Empire in the Southwest is the location of General Foster's cottage. Dallas points with pride to her many cozy homes. The flowers, the shrubs and the generous doors invite you inside. D. B. Sessums' home in Longview is one hundred miles away—a short distance in Texas. A typical southern mansion. Behind the wide porches and massive columns you will find true southern hospitality.

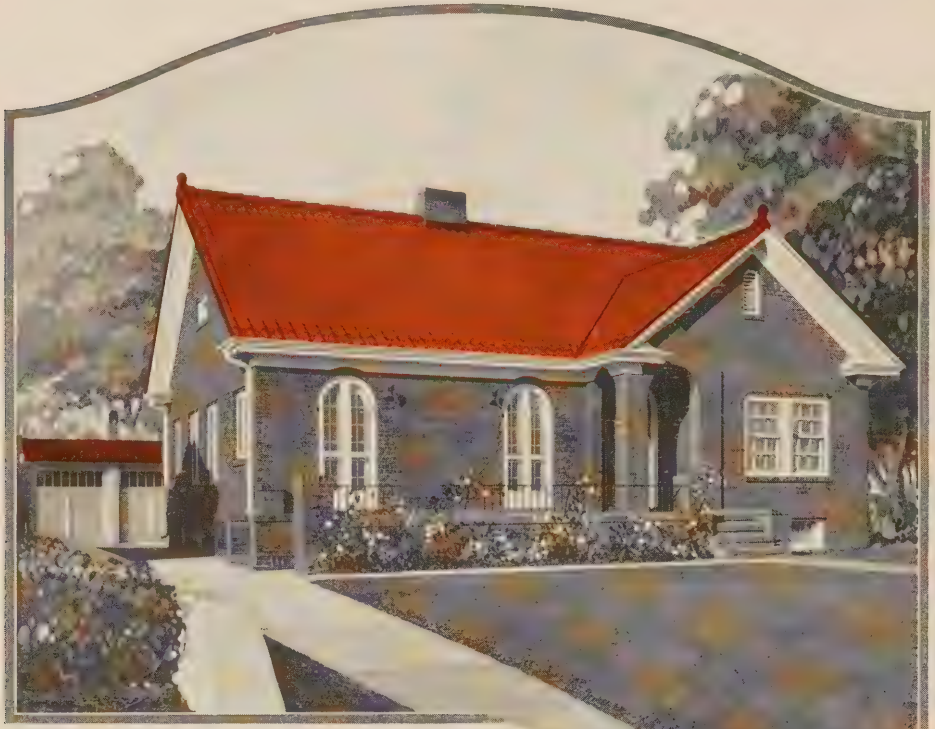


ARIZONA reminds one of deserts, sand and cactus, but Tucson is an oasis. There are many splendid homes with a sufficient touch of Spanish architecture to link Arizona with our Southern neighbors. Dr. R. J. Callander, 2046 East Fourth St., had no choice—Edwards Spanish Tile—no other roofing could be used on this building and he chose METAL, the modern up-to-date product.



THE Clem Apartments in Dallas, "The City of the Hour", are modern and up to date. The stucco walls blend harmoniously with the Edwards Spanish Tile roof.

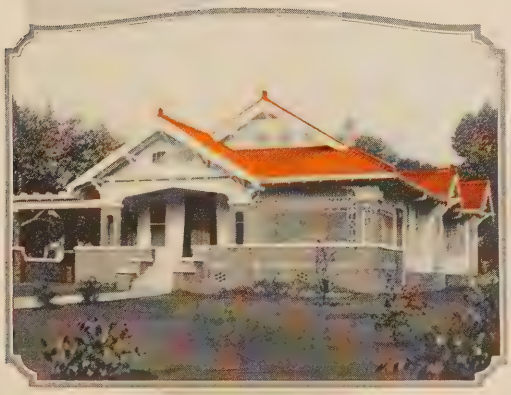
Bergfeld's half-timbered, stucco cottage would lose its striking features with any roof but Edwards Spanish Tile. The extra expense is negligible, and thousands are added to the value where Edwards Spanish Tile is used.



DENVER, Colo., cold and windy in winter, but Mr. John O. Heath's home is protected against the elements. When the season changes to summer, Denver is like the Garden of Eden—shrubs, roses, flowers everywhere. Daylight is highly prized—note the generous windows.

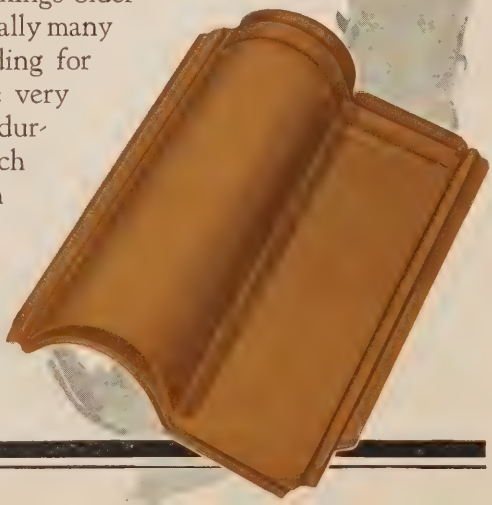
The wrought iron porch railing and the Edwards Spanish Tile roof are the important features.

THE Big Bend District in Texas, once the refuge of bandits and smugglers, is now a region of splendid ranches with substantial, almost palatial, homes. Mr. C. L. Brite at Marfa built a large one to accommodate his many guests. The Edwards Tile Roof imparts just the dash of color to lend distinction to the building.



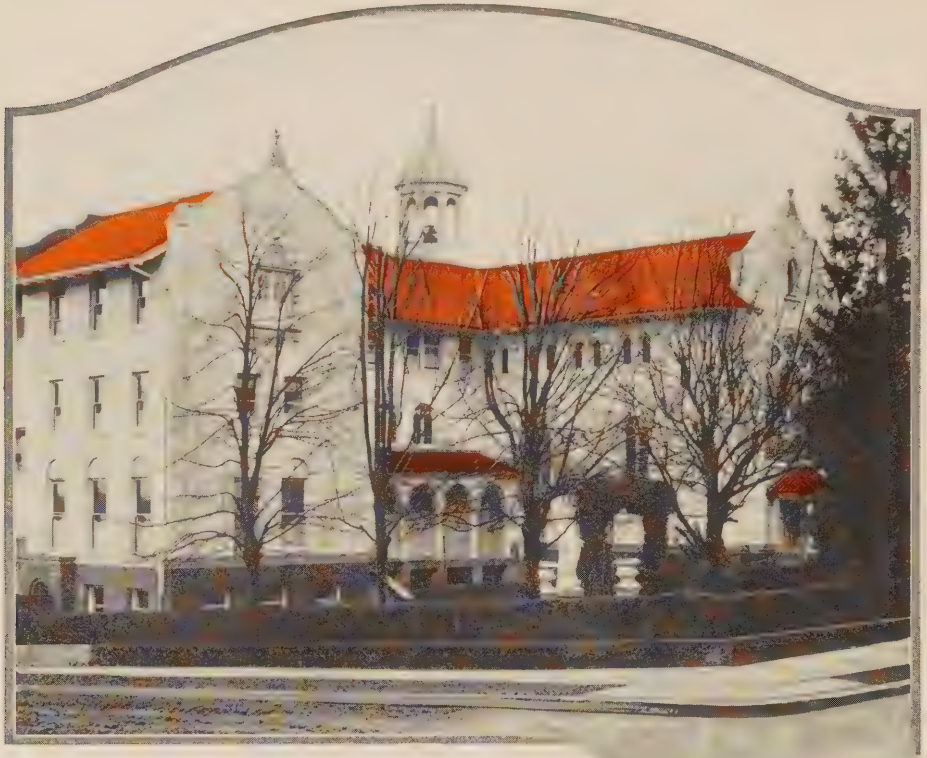
Nacogdoches, seven hundred and fifty miles away and still in Texas. Mr. Henry R. Mast's home is typical of this vast state—ample and commodious porches, expansive lawns, shrubs and flowers and Edwards Spanish Metal Tile on the roof.

REGARDLESS of how our homes are built, the church is always the most imposing structure in the community. This has been the practise for centuries all over the world. Many cities five hundred years and even older contain no dwellings older than one hundred years, but usually many churches that have been standing for centuries. An example of the very finest architecture and most durable materials is the Italian Church at Paterson, New Jersey, with an Edwards Copper Spanish Tile Roof. The gutters and leaders and other metals on the building are also made of copper.



THE First Presbyterian Church at Dallas, built fifteen years ago. One hundred fifty years hence or fifteen hundred years hence, the Edwards Copper Tile will protect this splendid edifice.

Copper Tile is also used extensively on residences, combined with concrete. The result is "ever-lasting" buildings. The coming generations will enjoy M. R. Thompson's foresight and this building will be the pride of Owenton, Kentucky, for the time to come.



FROM Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, Edwards Metal Spanish Tile is popular.

The Sisters of Charity at Portland, Oregon, spared no expense on their building—a dominant structure built to prove the stability of an institution 1900 years old. This building may not last that long, but the Edwards metal tile will protect it for many decades and who knows, possibly for centuries.

ACROSS the Continent is Baldwin, Long Island. Mr. S. K. Reynold's home is protected from the salt breezes by an Edwards Metal Tile roof. His house looks somewhat hemmed in, but across the threshold is a hearty welcome and a warm hearth fire.

Mr. Frank Rogers, famous Commercial Photographer at Dallas, is very proud of his home. Next to Old Glory, the Spanish Tile roof is the most conspicuous feature.

CAN you imagine a cozier bungalow than Mr. J. W. Gray's at Nacogdoches, Texas? Such commodious porches require a broad roof expanse with generous overlaps at the eaves as protection against the Texas weather. Land is plentiful in Texas and Mr. Gray appropriated a whole city block as the proper setting for his home. The wide stone steps in front certainly look inviting. And the roof—nothing but an Edwards would suffice.

SEATTLE, Washington—up in the extreme Northwest—and Laredo, Texas—in the tropical Southeastern corner, have sunshine, shrubbery and Edwards Spanish Tile in common. The white stucco and restful green tile roof on the Frank J. Farrell residence invite warmth and sunshine in Seattle, while the same white stucco and green tile on the Joseph Netzer residence modify the heat of the sun in Laredo.

Standard Oil Service Station, New York City. Edwards Spanish Tile roof with Bungalow fixtures.

Refiners Oil Company Service Station, Cincinnati, Ohio. Edwards Spanish Tile with regular fixtures.

Continental Oil Company Service Station, Denver, Colorado.

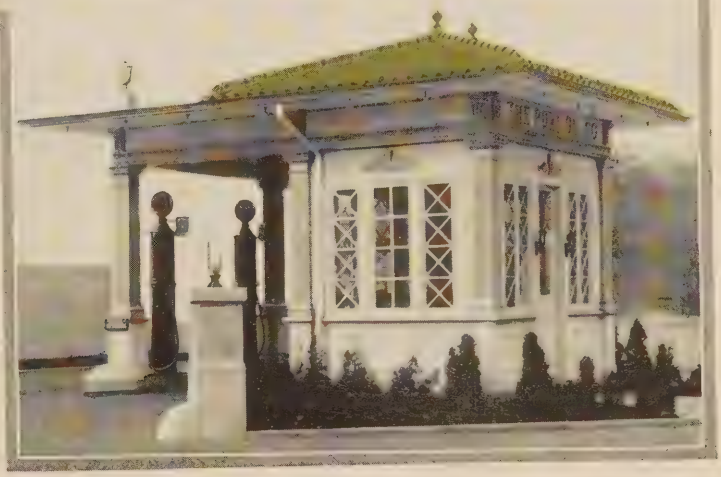
Standard service stations erected in all large cities in Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Arizona.

Ohio Refining Company, Chinese Service Station, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. G. D. Myers' garage, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Pure Oil Company Service Station, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The buildings shown on this page were built complete by the Edwards Mfg. Co. from the concrete foundations to the Spanish Tile roofs.



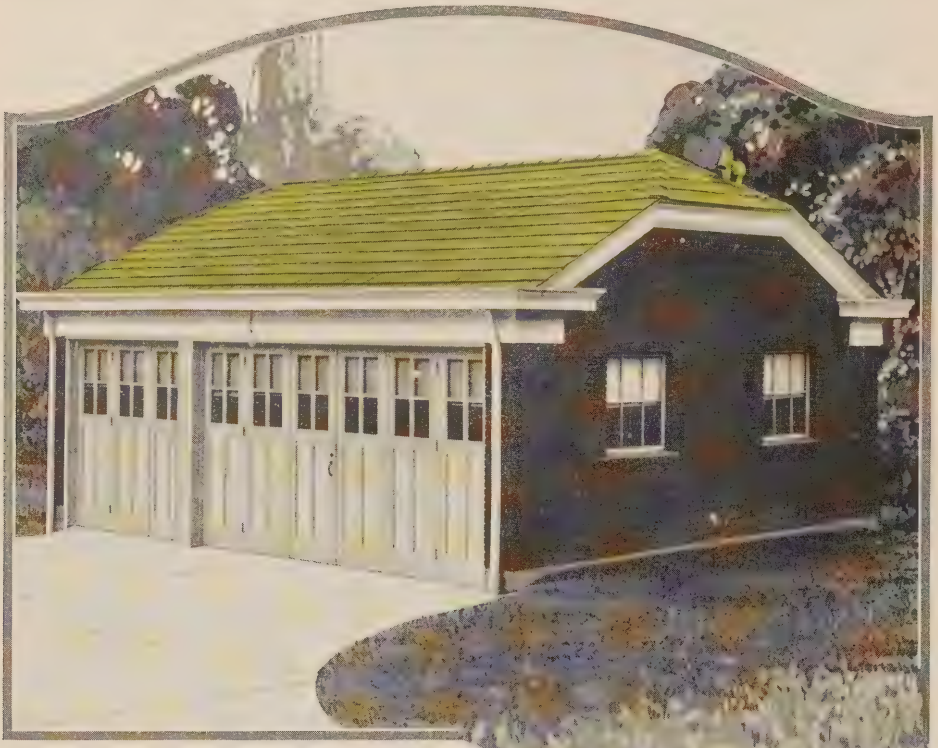
All sash, window frames, metal doors, siding, ceilings, columns, cornices, conductor pipe and metal work are of Edwards design and construction.


JOHN M. PETERMAN
ARCHITECT
Ft. Lauderdale,
With kindest regards, I am

Metal Shingles

THE English half timbered stucco cottage, which is so popular, with the many nooks and corners, entrances and gables, permits very little choice of a roof design. In former days slate was used almost exclusively, but slate is so heavy and cracks so easily. It was natural that the progressive "Sheet Metal Folks" should fill the want with a metal shingle. Since the first design of a generation ago, many new ones have appeared. Refinements have been made and also improvements in the locking device in order to adequately take care of contraction and expansion. Originally metal shingles were made almost entirely of Tin and Galvanized metal, but during the last few years the demand is constantly increasing for Zinc and Copper shingles.

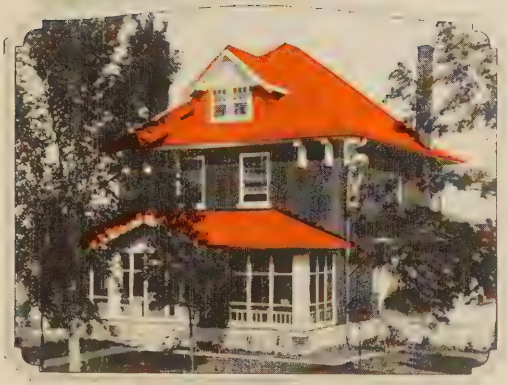
Glance through the following pages and see the various types of buildings with Edwards Metal Shingles.



FT. THOMAS, Kentucky, one of our famous Military Posts, is also one of the most delightful suburbs of Cincinnati. Most of the dwellings are of the English type.

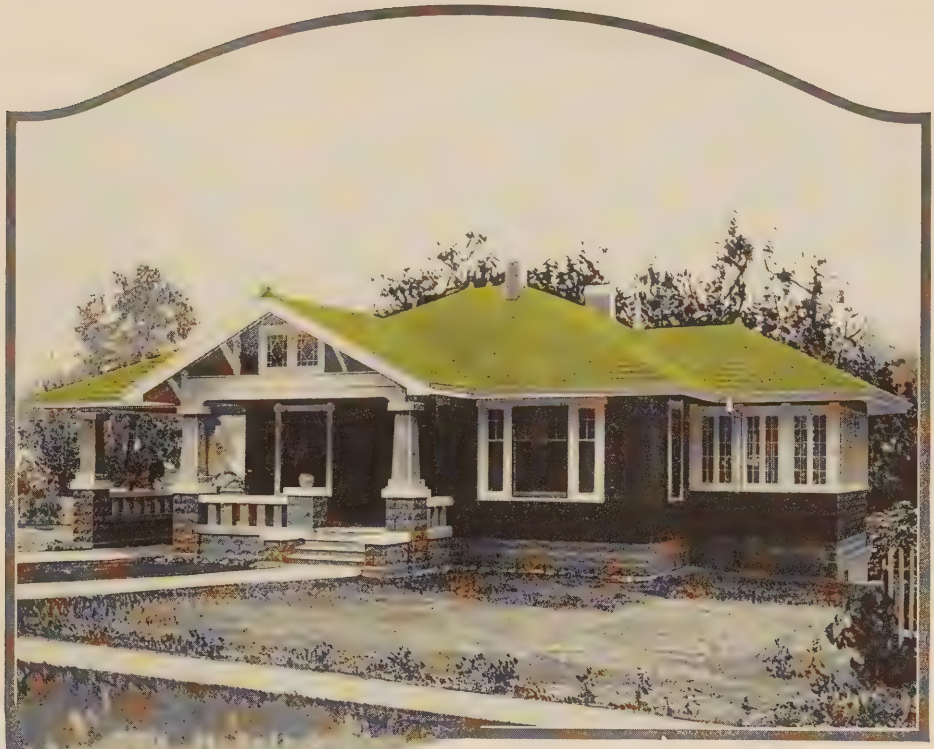
Edwards Old English Roofing Shingles, with the massive fixtures to emphasize the deep stamped tiles, make a wonderful combination. Mr. Frank L. Moore's garage shows this roof to advantage.

THE hospitable Southerners of Ashboro, North Carolina, are very particular about their roofing, as evidence we present a picture of J. R. Owens' wonderful home. The roof lends a quiet, dignified tone to this domicile.

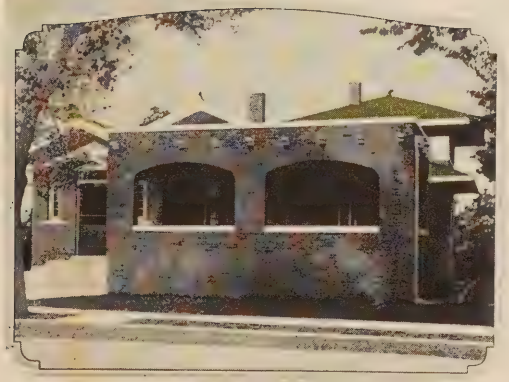


New Haven, Missouri, can boast of some very discerning home builders. Mr. J. L. Bagby chose the Edwards Old English design and he was more than willing to add a few dollars to the cost of the house, so he specified Zinc and, of course, Zinc was promptly furnished.

THE Roman Shingle is closely linked with Texas. From this vast expanse of American country came the demand for such a design and the want was filled by The Edwards Manufacturing Company. Mr. E. K. Rowe, 839 No. Madison, Oak Cliff, Dallas, was one of the first users of this shingle. When he saw the sample his mind was made up. You will agree that the roof carries out the architecture of the building.



NACOGDOCHES, Texas, holds the same place in the heart of the Texan as does St. Augustine to the average American. Here rested the famous General Sam Houston, Governor of two states and President of one, and U. S. Senator. The old stone fort is still standing, as well as many other land marks. Other buildings in this community, however, are not old. Mr. Albert Bright built a perfectly modern bungalow. The roof, of course, is an Edwards—Roman Shingles.



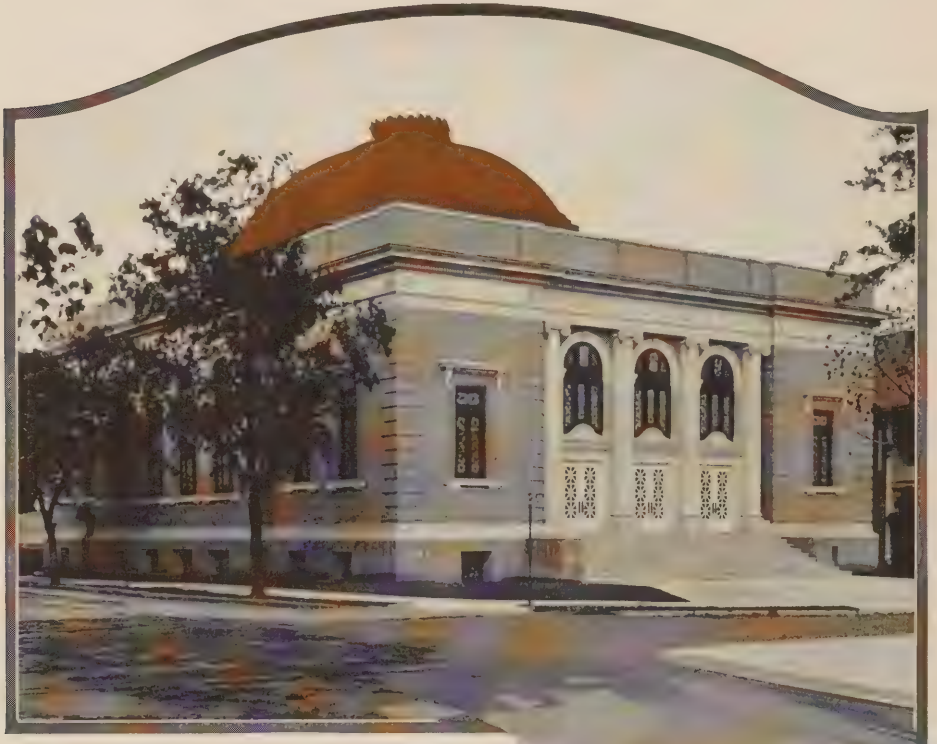
In Ft. Worth, the metropolis of North Texas, you will find many Edwards Shingle roofs. That on the home of Mr. Ziegler is typical.

AT the edge of the cliffs at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, you will find Mr. William Ware's beautiful home overlooking the Ohio River. An ideal home in an ideal spot. Far below, the Ohio wends its way among the hills like a silver ribbon, where gayly lighted excursion boats ply by night, adorned with myriads of lights, to Coney Island, the play-ground of the Middle West, which can be seen in the far distance.

The roof is an Edwards French Metal Slate—a very striking design, neat and clearly stamped.

GILLETTE, Wyoming, with severe winters, needs ample protection from the elements. Mr. W. E. Holz used Edwards French Metal Slate.

Mr. Oscar Granneman at New Haven, Missouri, remodeled his residence and modernized the building by putting on Edwards Zinc French Metal Slate. This design harmonizes with the tower and gables and, as far as durability is concerned, there is no better material than Zinc.



COPPER has been used as roofing for centuries. Stamped in the Queen Anne design you have a shingle that is hard to beat. The dome on the magnificent edifice of the First Church of Christ Scientist, at Dallas, is covered with Edwards Queen Anne Shingles. Copper was also used in covering the base of the dome and for roof fixtures. This building will stand as a monument to the wisdom of the congregation and the architect.

LAYDEN & TUCKER built many cozy homes at Highland Park, Texas. Edwards Queen Anne Shingles were adopted as standard for the roofing. That was ten years ago. Today you will find the same firm building homes in a nearby subdivision using the same roofing product.

Mr. John L. Winniford is a cotton planter near Lancaster, Texas. Is he prosperous? Look at his wonderful home. He is a booster for Edwards Metal Roofing.

THIS quiet, dignified home was built by Dr. R. L. Knight at Arlington, Texas. Remove the generous columns, the spacious porches and the Edwards Temco Roofing and you will have just an ordinary house, but with these three features it is easily the show-place of the community. This roofing was applied more than twenty years ago and is just as good today as when it was put on.

DR. LESLIE MOORE at Dallas built his home for beauty and permanence. It is a typical home of a professional man. The inviting entrance almost makes you feel like stepping on the porch and ringing the doorbell. Edwards Temco Metal Shingles were applied on the roof of this building, as well as on the roof of Mr. S. Shima's home in the same subdivision, a commodious residence with a touch of Spanish in the stucco gables.

Architects' Specifications for Spanish Tile

All pitched roof surfaces shall be covered with Edwards Metal Spanish Tile, manufactured by The Edwards Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, to be made from.....

.....

(Insert here, Tin Painted, Tight-cote Galvanized, No. 9 or No. 11 gauge Zinc, 9 oz., 12 oz. or 14 oz. Copper. If painted, specify whether red or green.)

Roof surfaces to be covered with felt or building paper. Tile to be applied straight and true, so all horizontal lines are parallel with the eaves and all vertical lines are at right angles to the eaves.

Fixtures shall be.....
(Insert here Regular, Bungalow or Chinese.)

Directions for Applying Edwards Metal Spanish Tile Roofing

FELT

Put on a felt or paper covering on the solid board sheathing. This need not be expensive felt. Ordinary building paper answers the purpose very well. This is done in order to keep out drafts which might draw moisture thru, and also to act as a deadening agent.

LINE ROOF

Take a chalk line and line roof horizontally, parallel with the eaves at 11⅝″ distances, with the exception of the first row for Eave Tile where the distance depends on the pitch of the roof. To determine this, lay an Eave Tile No. 369 on the roof with the closed end pushed up against the eave, and measure the actual distance. Then line roof vertically, at right angles with the eaves, distances of 8¾″.

EAVE AND FIELD TILE

Lay the Eave Tile course first. Commence at the left. The nailing flange is covered up by locking the next tile in

place. See that you follow the chalk lines. Then lay the Field Tile in the same manner, working from left to right, following the chalk lines. In lapping the course below, see that the bottom of the upper course is up against the lower storm ribs of the lower course.

HIP AND RIDGE

Put 2″x4″ or 2″x6″ strips on edge on all Hips and Ridges. When working against a Hip or Ridge, cut the Tile to butt against the strips. When tile is applied, nail Hip and Ridge Flashings against the side of strips, keeping them straight and at the same height. Then place the Hip and Ridge finish by resting it on the outer edges of Hip and Ridge Flashings, and fasten by turning the cleats over the lower flange of the finish.

FINIALS AND HIP STARTERS

These are put on in the same manner as the Hip and Ridge finish and held in place by cleats.

VALLEY

The long Valley Sheets, No. 381, are nailed down before applying Tile. In finishing a course at a Valley, use a left Valley Tile and in starting a course at a Valley, use a right Valley Tile. Cut the flat surface of the Valley Tile, so that the edge will run parallel with the lock or fold in the Valley, and will overlap it about ½″; then bend, or fold the Valley Tile into the lock in the Valley. Be careful that the closed ends are kept in a straight line. Note different lengths of Valley Tile. This is to avoid waste. Use long or short tile as distance varies going up the Valley.

VARIOUS FLASHINGS & FIXTURES

We manufacture many fixtures to take care of different and special conditions. They are easy to apply and blend perfectly into the balance of the roof, so that the complete roof is a compact unit.

Fig. 367
Zinc Spanish Tile

Fig. 367
Copper Spanish Tile

Fig. 367
Galvanized Spanish Tile

EDWARDS METAL SPANISH TILE

CAN be made from any material desired, and the cuts on this page show the most popular metals, such as Tin Painted, Tightcote Galvanized, or Galvanized Copper Bearing Steel, Zinc and Copper.

Galvanized Tiles are always shipped unpainted unless otherwise ordered. We can paint Galvanized Tile red or green at a slight extra cost. Tin Tiles are always painted red unless otherwise ordered. We can furnish Tin Tile painted green at a slight extra cost.

Copper and Zinc Tiles are unpainted.

Fig. 367
Tin Spanish Tile, painted red

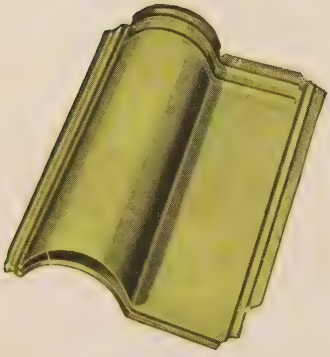


Fig. 367
Tin Spanish Tile, painted green

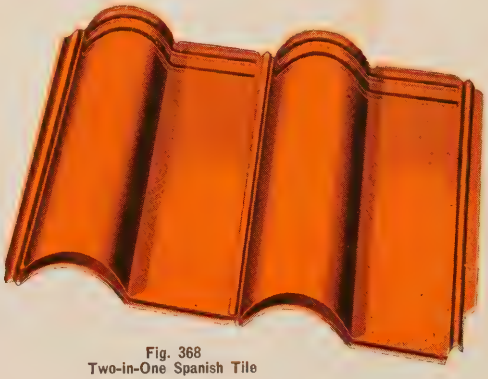


Fig. 368
Two-in-One Spanish Tile

GENERAL TILE FIXTURES

Fig. 399
Sidewall Tile

Fig. 269
Diverting Tile

Fig. 279
Flashing Tile

Fig. 400
Gable Tile

Fig. 460
Sidewall
Flashing

Fig. 461
Gable
Finish

Fig. 417
Left
Valley
Tile
Short

Fig. 416
Right
Valley
Tile
Short

Fig. 417
Left
Valley Tile
Long

Fig. 416
Right
Valley Tile
Long

Fig. 381
Valley

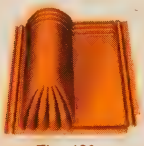


Fig. 420
Eave Tile

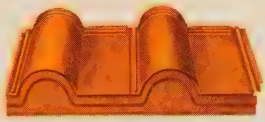


Fig. 372
Two-In-One Eave Tile

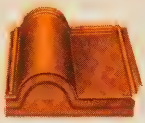


Fig. 369
Eave Tile

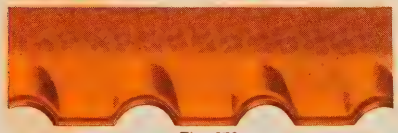


Fig. 379
End Wall Flashing

Fig. 430
Mansard Flashing

Note the Patented Interlocking Device used on Edwards Metal Spanish Tile.

The Lock is large and loose, to allow for expansion.

REGULAR TILE FIXTURES

Fig. 318
Gable Finial
Width 10″, Length 15″
Height 17″

Fig. 322
Four Hip
Finial
Width 17″, Height 17″

Fig. 332
Two Ridge, One Hip,
Ridge Terminal
Width 17″, Height 17″

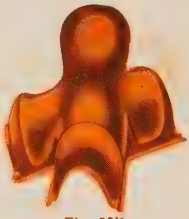
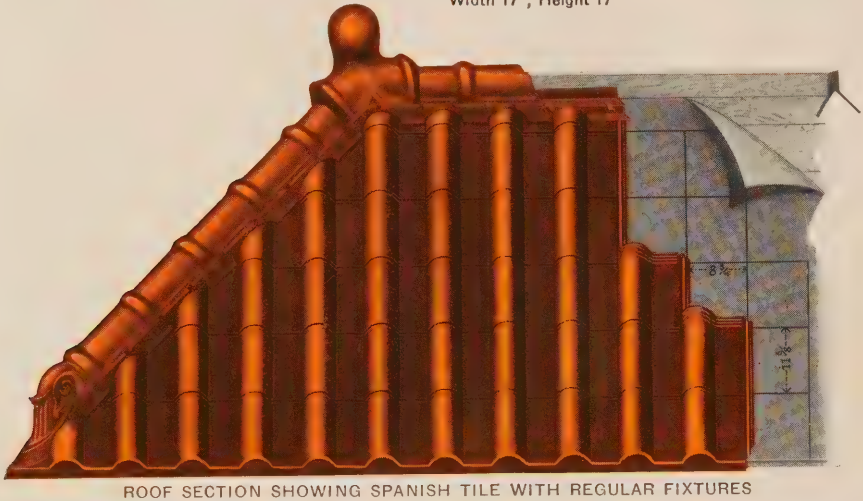


Fig. 397
Two Hips, One Ridge,
Hip Finial
Width 17″, Height 17″



ROOF SECTION SHOWING SPANISH TILE WITH REGULAR FIXTURES

Please note that felt or paper is applied under the tile. The roof is then lined horizontally and vertically, indicating space to be covered by each tile, 8¾″ x 11⅝″ For detailed instructions see directions for applying Spanish Tile

Fig. 414
Ridge and Hip Finish
Covering length 24″
Width 7″, Height 6″
Fig. 414 is used in connection
with flashings 409, 424, 425.

Fig. 398
Hip Starter
Width 7″, Height 8″,
Length 18″

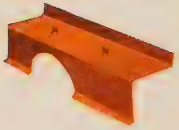


Fig. 424
Right Hip Flashing
Covering length 12″

Fig. 409
Ridge Flashing
Covering length 24″

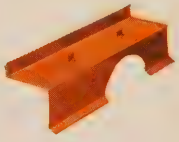


Fig. 425
Left Hip Flashing
Covering length 12″

These flashings are nailed to 2 x 4 on hips and ridges (see directions for applying). Ridge and Hip finish, No. 414 is placed on top of flashings and fastened with cleats.

BUNGALOW TILE FIXTURES

Fig. 791
Gable Finial
Width 6″, Length 12″
Height 7½″

Fig. 793
Two Ridge, One Hip,
Ridge Terminal
Width 12″, Height 7½″

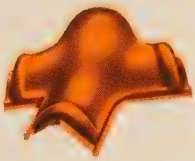


Fig. 792
Two Hips, One Ridge
Hip Finial
Width 12″, Height 7½″

ROOF SECTION SHOWING SPANISH TILE WITH BUNGALOW FIXTURES

Please note that felt or paper is applied under the tile. The roof is then lined horizontally and vertically, indicating space to be covered by each tile 8¾ x 11⅝″. For detailed instructions see directions for applying Spanish Tile.

Fig. 795
Hip Starter
Width 8″, Height 5″
Length 20″

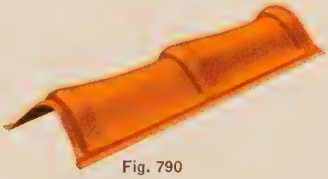


Fig. 790
Ridge and Hip Finish
Covering length 24″
Width 6″, Height 3″
Fig. 790 is used in connection with Flashings 409, 424, 425.

Fig. 794
Four Hip
Finial
Width 12″, Height 7½″

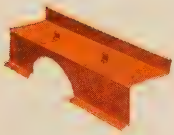


Fig. 425
Left Hip Flashing
Covering length 12″

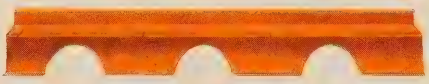


Fig. 409
Ridge Flashing
Covering length 24″

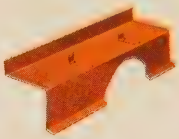


Fig. 424
Right Hip Flashing
Covering length 12″

These flashings are nailed to 2 x 4 on hips and ridges (see directions for applying). Ridge and Hip finish, No. 790 is placed on top of flashings, and fastened with the cleats.

CHINESE TILE FIXTURES

Fig. 783
Two Hip and One Ridge
Hip Finial

Fig. 782
Gable Finial

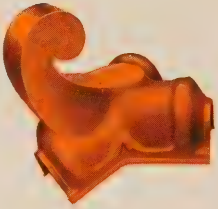
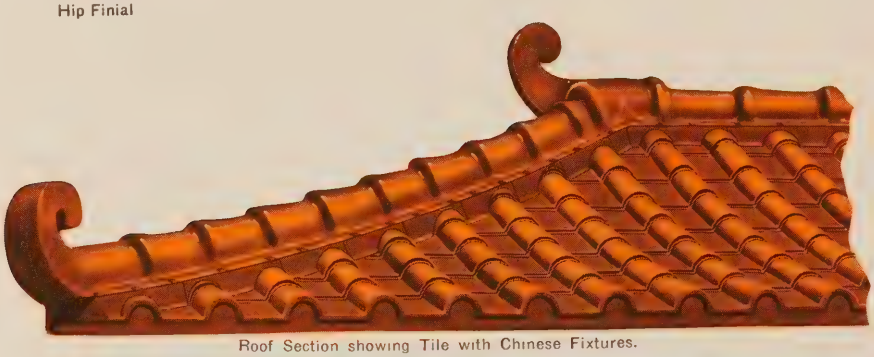


Fig. 784
Two Ridge and One Hip
Ridge Terminal



Roof Section showing Tile with Chinese Fixtures.

Fig. 414
Ridge and Hip Finish
Covering length 24″
Width 7″, Height 6″

Fig. 414 is used in connection with flashings, 424 425 and 409.

Fig. 781
Hip Starter

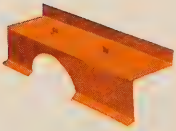


Fig. 425
Left Hip Flashing
Covering length 12″

Fig. 409
Ridge Flashing
Covering length 24″

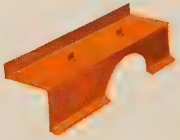


Fig. 424
Right Hip Flashing
Covering length 12″

These flashings are nailed to 2 x 4 on hips and ridges (see directions for applying). Ridge and Hip finish, No. 414 is placed on top of flashings, and fastened with the cleats.

1—Entrance marquise, Bangor, Maine.
2—Kirkgard Apartments, Dallas, Texas.
3—San Duarte School, California.
4—Amarillo, Texas, City Auditorium.
5—Highland Park Fire Station.
6—Entrance, Central City Park, Atlanta, Georgia.
7—Old Mill Theatre, Dallas, Texas.

Architects' Specifications for Metal Shingles

All pitched roofing surfaces shall be covered with Edwards

. . . . . .

(Here insert design of shingle)

Metal Shingles, manufactured by The Edwards Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, made from . . . . . .

. . . . . .

(Here insert whether Tin Painted (red or green), Tight-cote Galvanized, No. 9 or No. 11 galvanized Zinc, 9 oz. or 14 oz. Copper.)

Roofing surfaces to be prepared for metal shingles by covering with felt or building paper. Shingles to be applied straight and true so all horizontal lines are parallel with the eaves and the vertical lines are parallel with the rafters and at right angles to the eaves.

When specifying the Old English Shingles, insist that the Old English Hip and Ridge be used.

Directions for Applying Edwards Metal Shingles

FELT

Put on a felt or paper covering on the solid board sheathing. This need not be expensive felt. Ordinary building paper answers the purpose very well. This is done to keep out drafts which might draw moisture thru, and also to act as a deadening agent.

LINE ROOF

Take a chalk line and line roof horizontally parallel with the eaves—taking the covering length of the shingle. Then line roof vertically at right angles to eaves, same distance as covering width of shingle.

LAYING THE ROOF

Begin at the lower left hand corner. The nailing flange is covered by locking the next shingle in place. In laying the second course, and alternate courses, begin with a half shingle in order to break joints.

FINISH AT THE EAVE

Nearly every house has a gutter. Apply the gutter first and see that this gutter has a 2″ or 3″ flange turned up on the roof. Then lay the first course of shingles, so that the ends of the shingles come even with the edge of the roof. If no gutter is used, let the first course project over the eaves about 1″.

HIP AND RIDGE

If our Perfect or Imperial finishes with folded apron are used, they are to be applied before shingles are put on. Slide the shingles into the fold. If ordinary round Ridge Roll, Hip shingles or any other finish without folded apron is used, apply shingles first. If our Old English Hip finish is used, put on one piece for every course of shingles. The Hip finish is made extra long to take care of various pitches.

VALLEY

Always use our Imperial or Perfect Valley which comes in 10″ lengths. Apply the Valley first and fasten by nailing the outer edge. In laying shingles at the Valley, cut the shingles at the same angle as the Valley, about one-half inch past the fold and bend the shingles into the lock or fold in the Valley. Do not drive any nails in the shingles thru the Valley.

VARIOUS FLASHINGS AND FIXTURES

In order to take care of conditions around dormers, chimneys, stacks, etc., use End Wall Flashing and Side Wall Flashing. These are put on before the shingles are applied and the shingles are bent into the fold or lock on these flashings.

Fig. 230
Old English

EDWARDS METAL SHINGLES

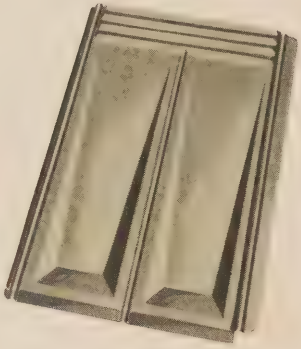


Fig. 211
Roman

Fig. 209
French Metal Slate

THESE are the five most popular designs of Edwards Metal Shingles. Edwards Metal Shingles can be furnished made of Tin, painted red or green, Tightcote Galvanized and Copper Bearing Steel, Zinc and Copper. Other materials are also used occasionally such as Monel metal, Nickel-silver or Aluminum.

You can get any of the Edwards Shingles in any material you want.

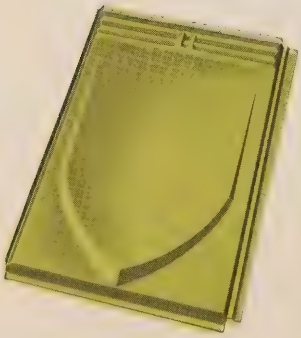


Fig. 157
Queen Anne

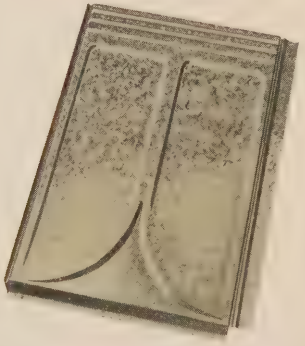
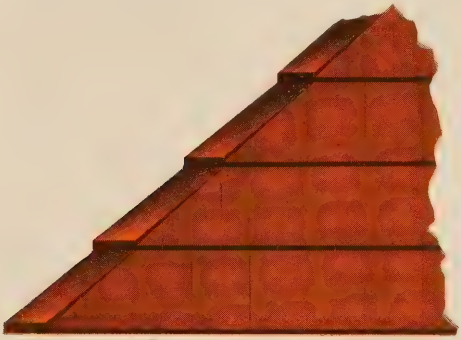


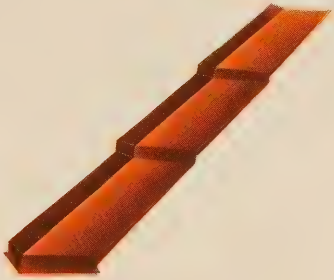
Fig. 208
Temco

Roof Sections and Fixtures Showing the Old English Shingles



Roof section showing
Old English Shingles and Fixtures

Ridge Finish (Three Pieces)



Hip Finish (Three Pieces)

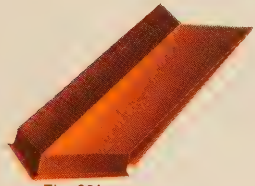


Fig. 231
Hip Finish

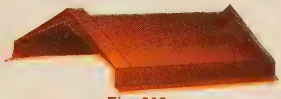


Fig. 232
Ridge Finish

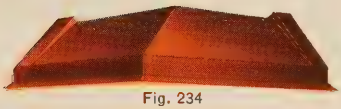


Fig. 234
Hip Finial

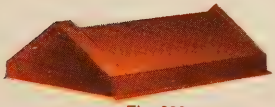
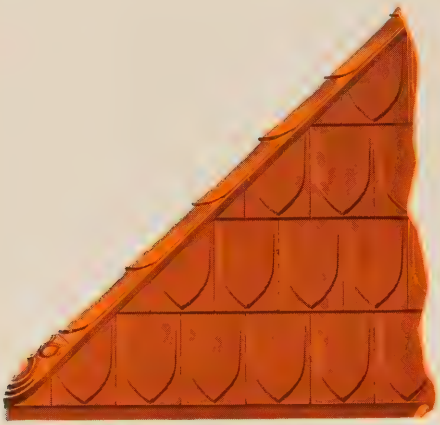


Fig. 233
Gable End Finial

Roof section showing
French Metal Slate with Fixtures

ROOF SECTIONS AND SHINGLE FIXTURES



Roof section showing
Queen Anne Metal Shingles

Fig. 805
Continuous Ridge and Hip Finish
with Lock

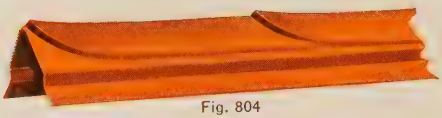


Fig. 804
Continuous Ridge and Hip Finish
with Nailing Flange

Fig. 806
Ornamental Continuous Ridge and Hip
Finish with Nailing Flange

Fig. 405
Two Hips and One Ridge
Finial

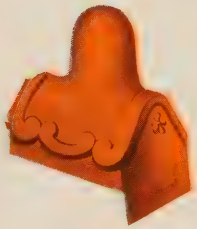


Fig. 401
Gable Finial

Fig. 807
Ornamental Continuous Ridge and Hip
Finish with Lock

Fig 402
Four Hip Finial

Fig. 403
Hip Starter

Roof section showing Roman Metal Shingles

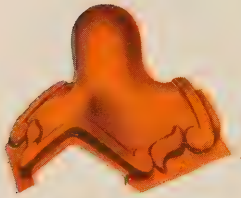
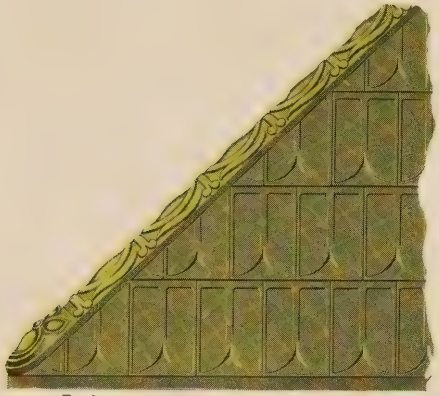


Fig. 404
Two Ridge and One Hip
Finial

GENERAL FIXTURES



Roof section showing Temco Metal Shingles.

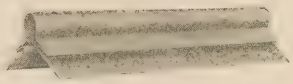


Fig. 362
Imperial Hip Finish
with Lock

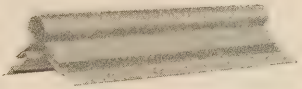


Fig. 412
Perfect Ridge Finish
with Lock and Gutter

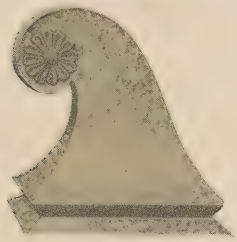


Fig. 779
Finial
12″ High

Fig. 360
Hip Shingles
4″ x 8″ and 5″ x 12″

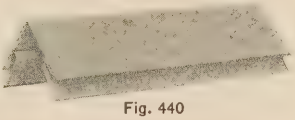


Fig. 440
Imperial Hip Capping
with Lock

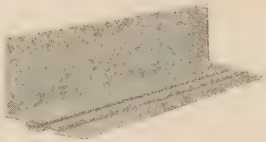


Fig. 427
Sidewall Flashing

Fig. 1557
Finial
15″ High

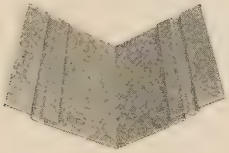


Fig. 361
Imperial Valley

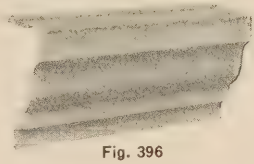


Fig. 396
Gable Finish

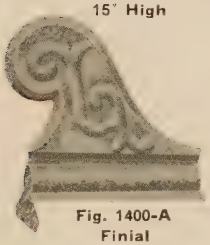


Fig. 1400-A
Finial

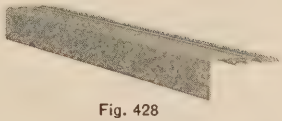


Fig. 428
Gable End Flashing

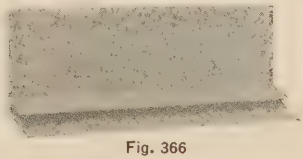
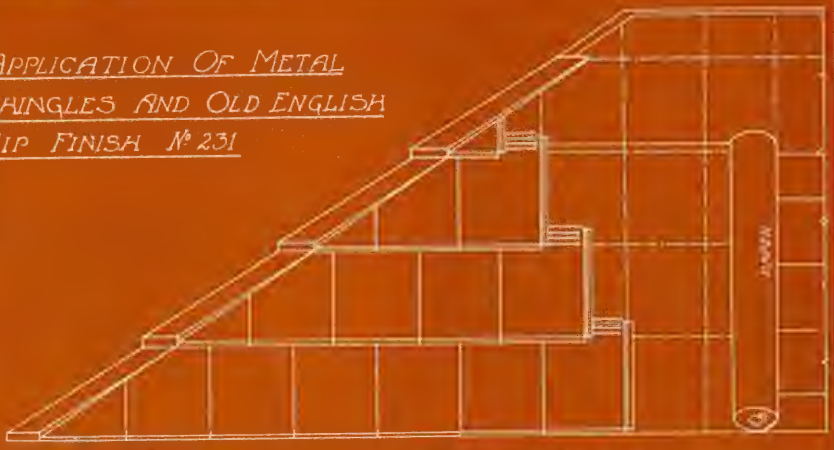


Fig. 366
End Wall Flashing

Application Of Metal Shingles And Old English Hip Finish № 231

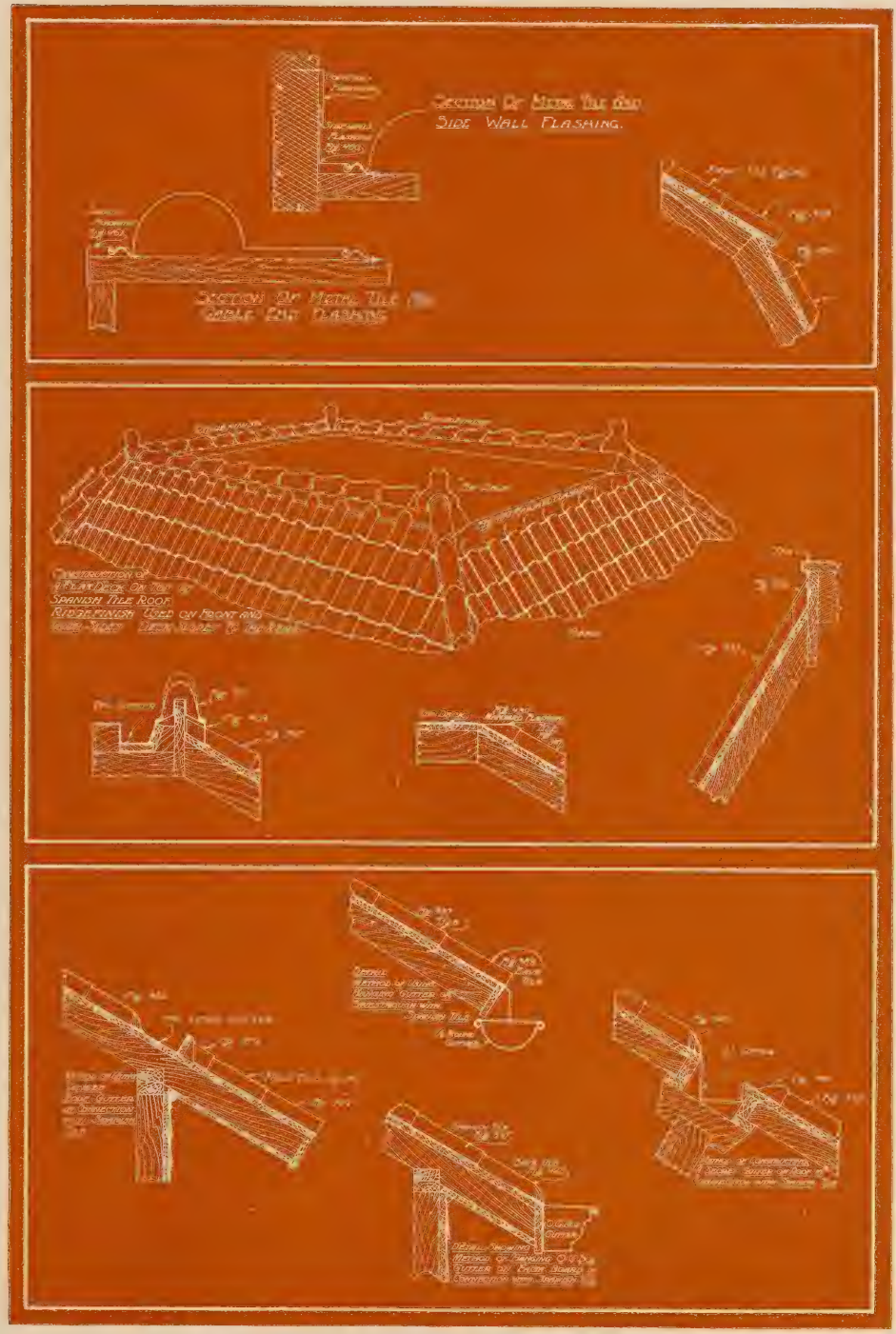


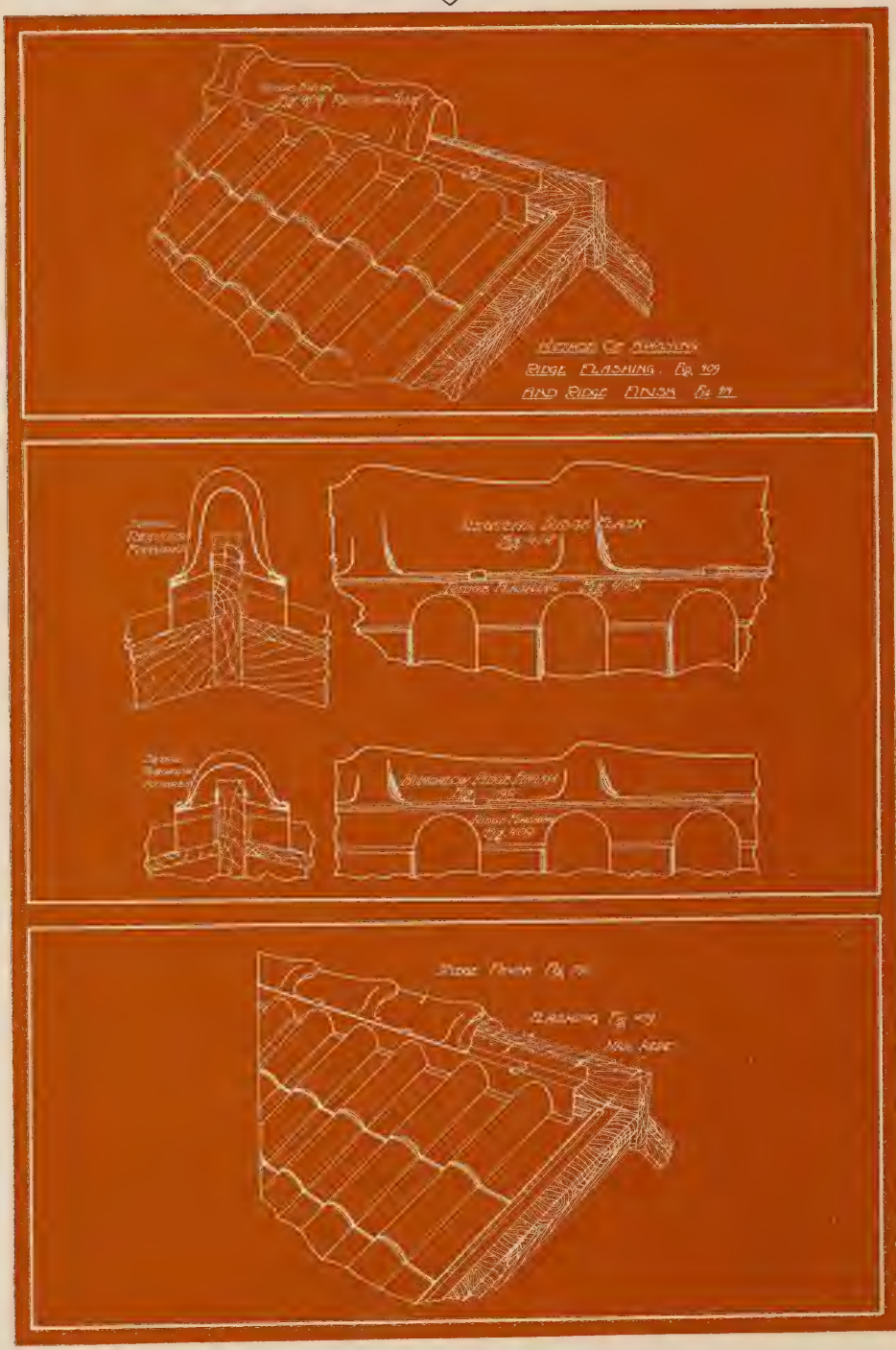
One Piece Of Hip Finish Is Put On For Each Course Of Shingles

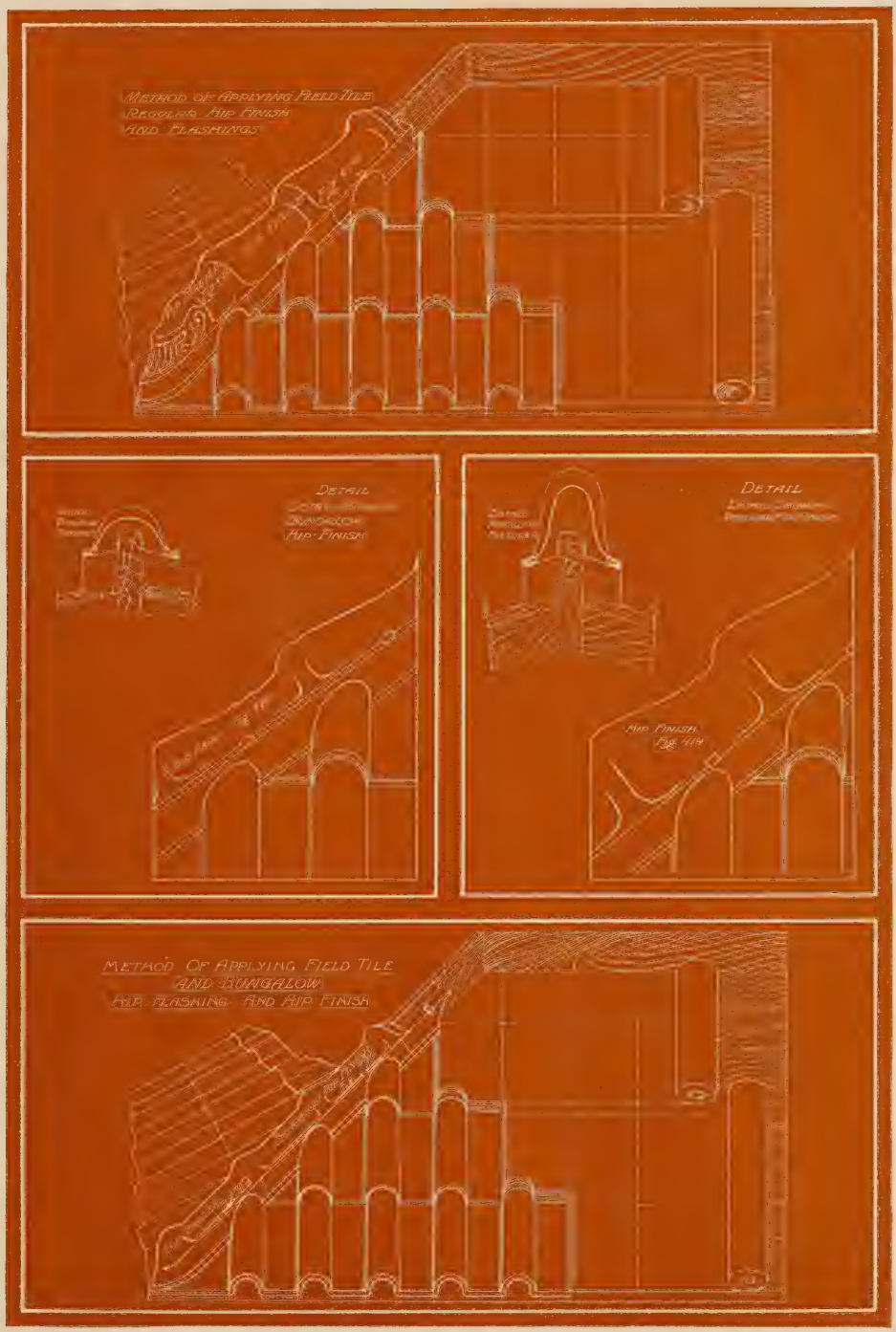
Construction Of Edwards Patent Interlocking Device

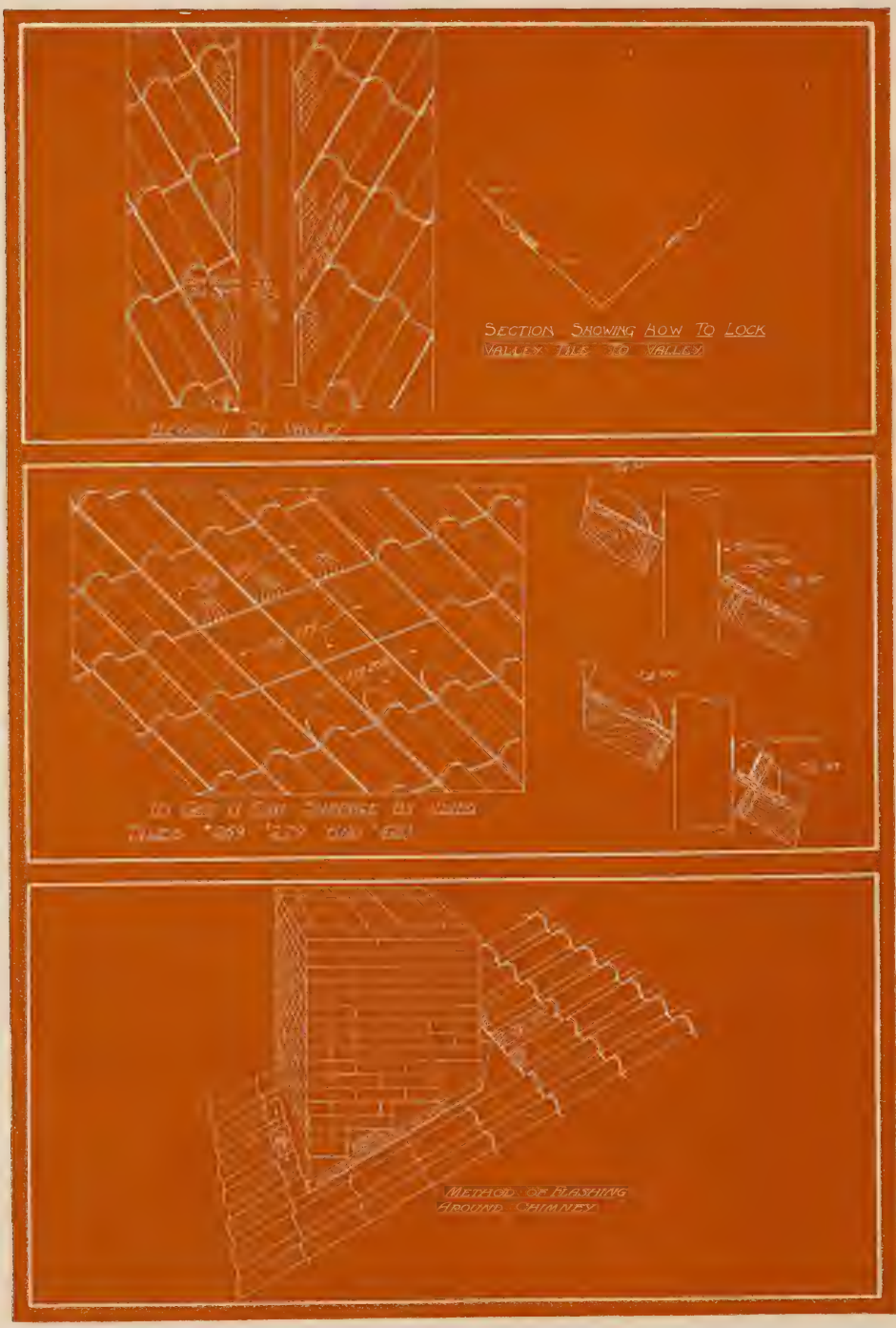
End Wall Flashing And Counter Flashing With Metal Shingles

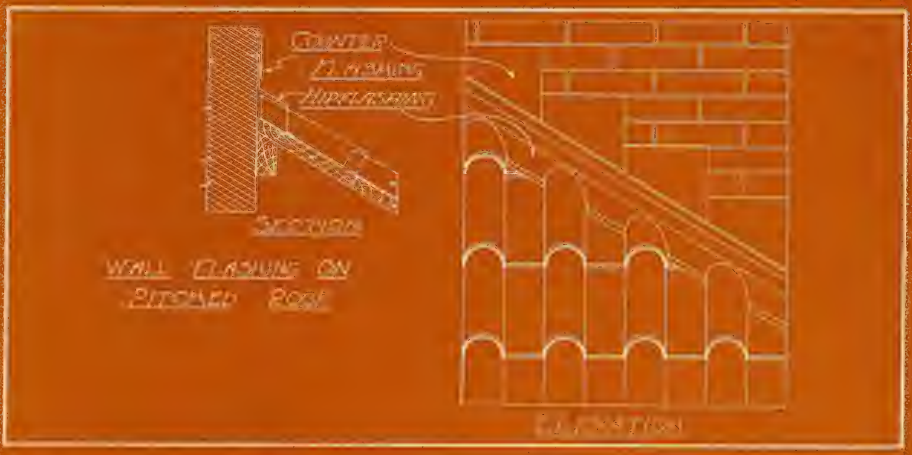
Method Of Finishing Valley, Using Imperial And Perfect Valley.

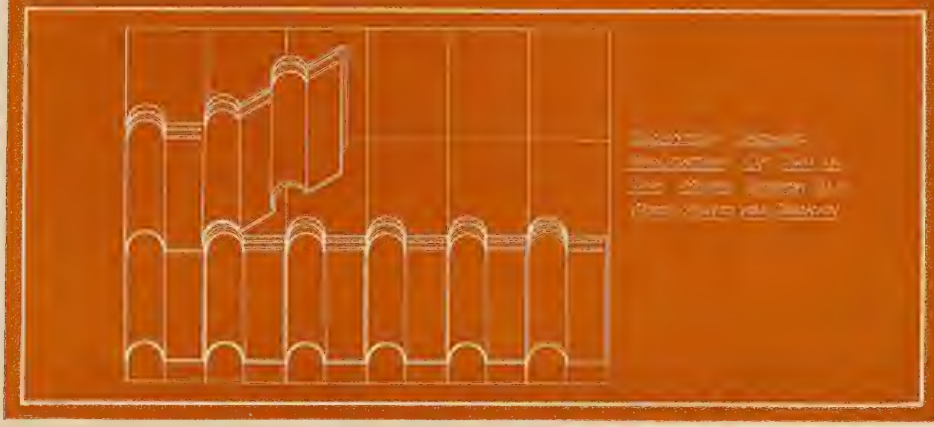

SECTION OF METAL TILE
SIDE WALL FLASHING.
SECTION OF METAL TILE
GABLE END FLASHING
CONSTRUCTION OF
FLAT DECK ON TOP OF
SPANISH TILE ROOF
RIDGE FINISH USED ON FRONT AND
SIDE WALLS

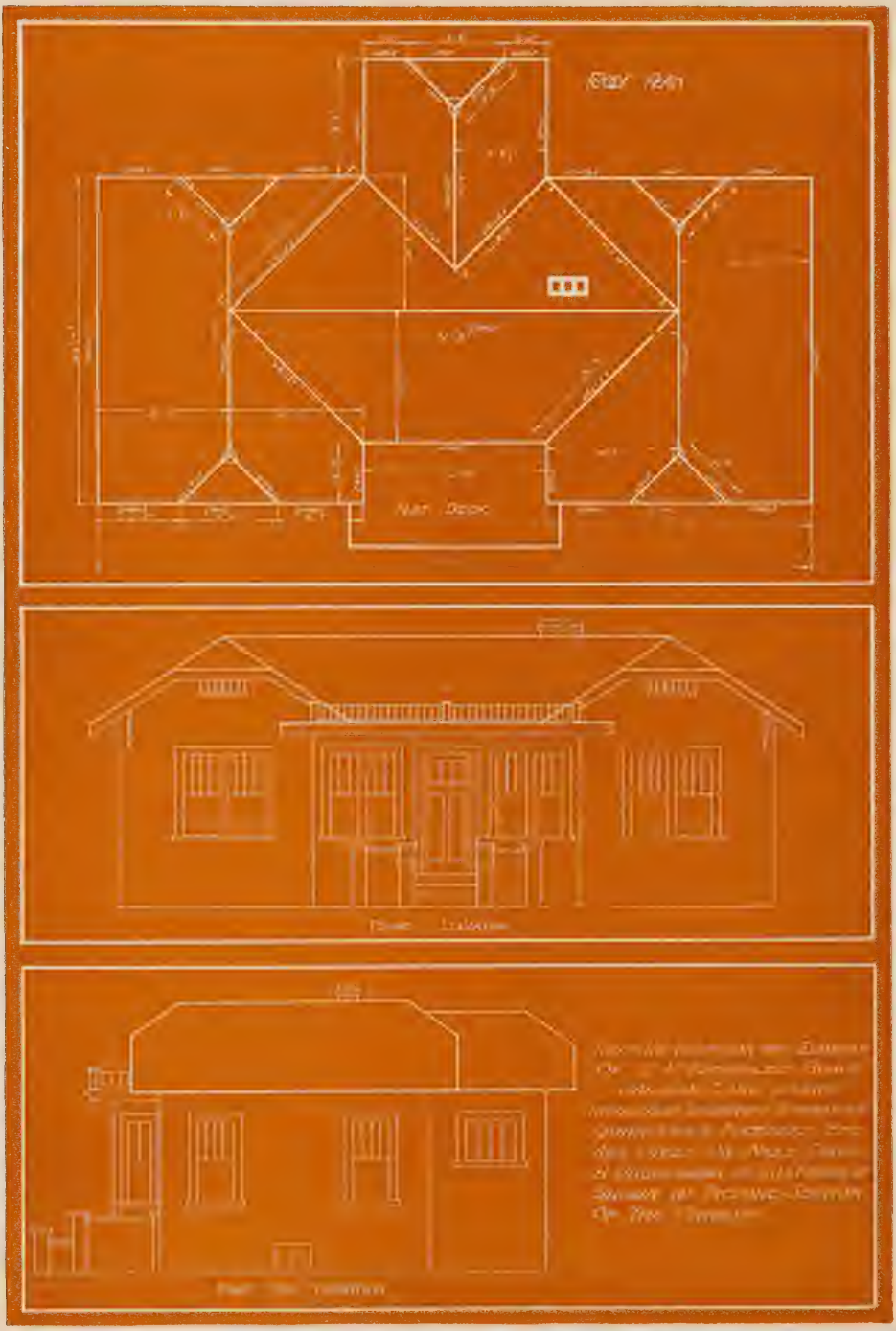

Method of Applying
Ridge Flashing Fig. 109
and Ridge Finish Fig. 111
Ridge Finish Fig. 111
Ridge Flashing Fig. 109
Hip Flashing


METHOD OF APPLYING FIELD TILE
REGULAR RIB FINISH
AND FLASHINGS
DETAIL
BUNGALOW
RIB FINISH
DETAIL
RIB FINISH
OF RIM
METHOD OF APPLYING FIELD TILE
AND BUNGALOW
RIB FLASHING AND RIB FINISH


SECTION SHOWING HOW TO LOCK VALLEY TILE TO VALLEY
METHOD OF FLASHING AROUND CHIMNEY


COUNTER
FLASHING
APPLIED
SECTION
WALL FLASHING ON
PITCHED ROOF





Guide and Rules for Estimating Roof Surfaces for Spanish Tile

Refer to floor plan and elevations on opposite page, showing S. K. Reynold's residence, Baldwin, L. I., New York. Length of rafter is measured on the elevation. In this case it is 10 feet, and this dimension is noted on the roof plan. (See photograph on page 17.)

First figure the surface of the main part of the roof, which is 48 feet long. Multiply this with rafter on each side of the ridge. Then figure the two projections in the front and the one in the rear in the same manner.

The result will be as follows:

Main Roof	48′ x 20′	960 sq. ft.
2 Projections—each	4′ x 20′	160 sq. ft.
1 Projection	8′ x 16′	128 sq. ft.
Total Roof Surface		1248 sq. ft.
Add waste—one square foot for each lineal foot of hip		52
Total number of squares required	1300 @ $13.00	$169.00

Made up as follows:
10 sqs. and 87 pieces Field Tile No. 367.

EXTRAS:

1 sq. and 19 pieces Eave Tile No. 369—113 lin. ft.	@ $0.05	$5.65
72 pieces Valley Tile R No. 416	@ .05	3.60
72 pieces Valley Tile L No. 417	@ .05	3.60
2 pieces Sidewall Tile No. 399	@ .05	.10
32 pieces Gable Tile No. 400	@ .05	1.60
Total for extras		$14.55

FIXTURES:

72 lin. ft. Valley No. 381	@ $0.15	10.80
72 lin. ft. Ridge No. 414 and Flashings No. 409	@ .30	21.60
40 lin. ft. Hip No. 414 and Flashings No. 424-425	@ .30	12.00
5 Finials No. 397	@ 3.00	15.00
10 Hip Starters No. 393	@ 1.00	10.00
2 ft. Sidewall Flashings No. 427	@ .05	.10
32 ft. Gable Flashings No. 428	@ .05	1.60
4 ft. End Wall Flashings No. 379	@ .15	.60
		$ 71.70
Total cost of Galvanized Tile and Fixtures		$255.25

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Barn Roofing
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Gutters and Conductor Pipes and Fittings
Garages
Hollow Metal Windows
Metal Ceilings
Keyridge Lath for Partitions
Metal Awnings
Marquise
Portable Buildings
Tin Clad and Kalamein Doors
Sheet Metal Stampings
Siding
Skylights
Theatre and Store Fronts
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